

WM. H. JACOBY, Editor.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1867.
S. M. PETERSON & Co., 37 Park Row New York
are daily solicited to receive subscriptions and advertising for the Democrat & Star, published at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa.

State, District & County Ticket.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
HON. GEO. SHARSWOOD,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ASSEMBLY.
CAPT. THOMAS CHILFANT,
OF MONTGOMERY.
SHERIFF.
MORDECAI MILLARD, of Centre Twp.
TREASURER.
JACOB YOHE, of Millin Twp.
DAVID YEAGER, of Locust Twp.
JURY COM. R.
THOS. J. WELLS, of Mt. Pleasant.
AUDITOR.
JACOB HARRIS, of Hemlock Twp.

SORROWFUL.

Judge Williams, the Yankee candidate for Judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, continues in a bad way. As most people know, he is suffering from an overdose of repudiation. The certainty of his political death is not a matter of conjecture.

This man assisted in giving currency to certain bonds issued for the improvement of his own section of country, and now has not the common honesty to say that these bonds should have been paid. He would bite the hand that fed him.

To cover up this villany the supporters of Williams would try to make the people believe that Judge Sharswood entertained the same notions on the subject of repudiation as their nutmeg candidate. Judge Sharswood decided that when a man borrows in gold and agrees to repay in gold, that the terms of the contract must be complied with; in a word, that there must be no repudiation. What a contrast with the Yankee-Williams doctrine that you need not pay at all!

"Absurd and Criminal."

The Pittsburg Chronicle, a Radical daily paper, is unable to submit to all the vituperations of its party. It quotes from the address of F. Jordan, chairman of the State Committee, the following shameless sentence:

"The Democratic party, with Judge Sharswood for its leader, and with Free Trade, State Rights and Secession on its banner, is again marshalling its hosts, and now summoning us to the field of political combat on these issues."

Disgusted with such infamous falsehoods put forth by its own friends, the Chronicle says:

"It is insulting to the people of Pennsylvania to say in this judicial contest the Democratic party has secession inscribed on its banner. We warmly support Judge Williams in this contest, but we will not even by silence lend our endorsement to so utterly a shameless and unwarranted charge as the one above quoted. It is a sign of bad party demoralization when such means are adopted to achieve success. It is utterly wrong and utterly unnecessary. Such things recoil against the men who practice them, and cloud even an honest cause with suspicion. It is both absurd and criminal to say that the right of secession will be an issue in the approaching election. The Republican party can go into a canvass upon its own merits and upon actual issues, without compromising itself by these shabby devices, and we trust no respectable journal in the party will lend itself to such a style of warfare. It is a veritable Mexican business."

It now turns out, through Republican sources, that all of the Andersonville horrors were the result of the mature deliberation of Holt and the War Department. Thirty thousand of our fathers, sons and brothers left to die horrible deaths because the authorities at Washington said they were too feeble to be of service in our ranks and it would cost money to maintain them in hospitals, and to have exchanged man for man with rebels would aid the Southern cause. For one whole year, Republican papers published out descriptive of the prison pen, hung Wirz for his cruel treatment of prisoners, and denounced the South for its brutality, when it now turns out by the showing of the highest authority, that the South was anxious to get rid of them and exchange every man if Stanton and Holt, and Butler can live through all this they have charmed lives.

WILLIAM AND REPUDIATION.—It is charged that Judge Williams was prominently identified with the repudiation movement in Allegheny county, some years ago. He was certainly an endorser of the Radical State repudiation of the coin interest on the State loans, in 1864, and he is now as surely an approver of the policy lately adopted by the Radical State officials, of paying six per cent. on a loan of three million dollars, to pay off an old loan of similar amount, which bore interest at only five per cent. and was taxable for State purposes. Such views will not suit the people of this State, who though they may be a "stolid Dutch element," have too large a percentage of "Dutch honesty" in their composition, to repudiate honest debts—either individual or public. They will repudiate Judge Williams, of Connecticut.

The Keystone Saving fund, at Ashland, appears to be in a prosperous condition. Eleven hundred and seventy-five shares have been sold, and after deducting expenses the fund has loaned \$26,018.03. At a meeting of the stockholders last week the following directors were elected for two years: Wm. H. Bright, Anthony Lally, John Dreshman, Wm. A. Marr, Jas. J. Joseph Byers, Jos. Parry, Moses Faust, and Peter Burke, one year. The directors elected last following officers: President, William H. Burchfield; Vice President, J. Irvine Steel; Treasurer, Martin Monaghan. There remain but twenty-five shares in the fund to be purchased. Present value of shares \$23.66.—Pottsville Standard.

NEGRO STATES.

Did any decent "Republican" ever dream that his party would make NEGRO STATES of ten States of this once free white Republic? Incredible as it may seem, this may have been done! Tennessee is now ruled by a Governor elected by Negro votes. Every Southern State under the rule of the "re-construction" Satraps, is negroized, the greater portion of the whites being disfranchised and the blacks, to a man, made voters. Negroes sit on juries in those States, to the exclusion of the most intelligent of the whites. This is the God's truth, and no "Republican" of ordinary intelligence will attempt to deny that it is true. Is this what "Republicans" expected at the hands of their party? Did they vote for Negro States? Did the two hundred thousand white soldiers who went from Pennsylvania to risk their lives and their all in the late war, fight for a BLACK EMPIRE IN THE SOUTH? Let these questions be pondered and answered by the fair-minded and honest masses of the "Republican" party, before they cast their votes once more for the men who have betrayed them.—Belford Gazette.

HEARTRENDING ACCIDENT ON THE P. & E. R. R.—On Wednesday afternoon last a most heartrending accident occurred on the railroad, at the engine house, in Caketown, and which will most likely result in at least one death. An emigrant train was standing on the side track waiting for the up mail train to pass. Some of the emigrants were on the opposite side of the main track, at a market car, and hearing the whistle of the coming train, but supposing it was the whistle of their own train, made haste to get across to it. They were run into before they noticed the coming train, the engine striking down a German woman and two of her children. The poor woman is now lying at the Augusta Hotel, terribly mangled, and momentarily expected to die. The children, who are lying also at the same house, are not so badly hurt and strong hopes are entertained for their recovery. Strange to say none of them lost a limb. The woman is a widow, and had six children with her, and was on her way to Illinois. The children said they had an uncle in Baltimore, who was immediately advised of the sad calamity.—Sunbury Democrat.

DAN SICKLES, THE SATRAP.—Dan Sickles, a few days ago, organized a court-martial in Charleston, composed of his understrappers, and arraigned before it the Captain of the steamer Pilot Boy, plying between that city and Beaufort, upon the grave charge of refusing a state room to a negro woman who wished to take passage aboard the boat. The satrap says that she (the negro woman) was a "respectable female," and calls her "Miss Frances Rollin," while he imputes guilt to the captain, whom he puts upon his trial for the offence of refusing to put a negro in one of the best berths on his boat. The Captain was found guilty by the shoulder straps that composed the court, and fined \$250 as the penalty, which his imperial highness, Dan Sickles, duly approved.—Jeffersonian.

NEARLY HIMSELF AGAIN.—President Johnson, if he continues in the righteous work just commenced, will soon be boss of the White House. He has dismissed Stanton, Sheridan and Sickles, and we hope, will soon send Pope of "head-quarters-in-the-saddle" notoriety—to Minnesota, while the murderer of Philip Barton Key will be allowed to practice his imperialism in the ditch of a Colonel. Now, if he sends Holt, A'hoy and Butler to the penitentiary, or the gallows, where they belong; banishes the "irrepressible conflict" fox, Seward, to Auburn; and sends Granny Wells to Connecticut, he may hereafter rest in peace, and adorn the hall of the Capital as Chief Magistrate; otherwise, he deserves to be devoured by his own dogs.—Clearfield Republican.

An old preacher in Western New York, who was being urged by some of his churchmen, during the political excitement in that State, last fall, to join the Radical party said:

"No, my brethren, I can't join that party, because all the Abolitionists in the country are in it; and Abolitionism, my brethren, has done a wonderful sight of harm among the people. It has hurt many shepherds and scattered many flocks. It got into the Methodist church and broke that up. It got in among the Presbyterians and split them in two; and got into the Government and broke the old Union to pieces. And, my brethren, I don't know of anything it is good for but to break up. If you have any enemy against the old boy, I advise you to send Abolitionism into his dominions, and it will break up hell itself in less than six weeks."

CLEANING OUT THE STABLES.—General Grant and the Secretary of the Treasury have within two weeks, dismissed over 200 clerks, 60 of whom were females. The General has, since he took charge of the War Department, also relieved about thirty gentlemen of their shoulderstraps, who had been retained by Stanton around the War office as ornaments and to bleed the Treasury.—It is the ornamental soldiers who howl after Grant, and those loyalists who fought so bravely during the war—by substitutes. The real soldiers maintain a gentlemanly deportment towards their chief.

Every Radical in the Senate and House of Representatives at Harrisburg, in 1864, voted in favor of the law repudiating the faith of the Commonwealth pledged to pay its interest in specie. Every Democrat but one, voted against this "bold repudiation." As repudiation is the practice of the Radicals when it is their interest to violate solemn contracts, what security, in the future, have bond-holders, or the holders of any kind of securities, State or National? Their only hope is the election of such a man as Judge Sharswood. Think of it, bond-holders, on your way to the polls on the second Tuesday of next October.

A young lady in Columbus, Ohio, recently revived from a trance when about to be laid out for burial.

Removal of Sheridan.

General Sheridan has at last been relieved of the command of the military district, and General Thomas sent there in his stead.—He is ordered to relieve General Hancock of the command of the Department of Missouri, who is transferred to Tennessee in Thomas' place. The President has done right in removing Sheridan, and the only fault we have to find in the premises is, that it was not done long ago. He was not fitted to discharge such delicate duties as those that devolved upon him in Louisiana and Texas. He was too embittered against the people, and enforced a harsh law too much severity. His conduct made it appear that he was more anxious to please the Radicals than to assist to restore the country. He was too ready to make capital for the Presidency—and his administration of the law showed more of the partizan than the soldier. His contumacy and insolence toward the President merited a court martial, and we are surprised that he was not arrested months ago. His conduct obstructed reconstruction. He can do little, if any, harm where he is going, nor can he manufacture much political capital. The Radicals are trying hard to make him a martyr, but they will hardly succeed. The President has dismissed one half their vengeance, by replacing Sheridan with Thomas, an accepted Radical.

This change is a good beginning—which we hope to see followed up by the removal of Sickles and Pope, both of whom are as great tyrants as Sheridan, without half his reputation as a soldier.—Doylestown Democrat.

A Dangerous Policy.

The Radicals are entering upon a fearful experiment in their so-called reconstruction policy. They are putting the negroes in power in ten States of the Union, or one-third part of the country. They are, by military force, placing the whites in subjection to the blacks. There are about six millions of white inhabitants in these States to three millions of negroes. The minority is an inferior race, ignorant, and just emerging from the bonds of plantation slavery, are forcibly placed over the superior and intelligent white race, who are in the majority, two to one.

It is a fearful experiment in the history of the world, says a contemporary, the negro has not been able to govern a civilized community. He has for five thousand years at least been in servitude or barbarism. He has not advanced in civilization at all, unless forced into it. This race the Radicals are placing in power over six millions of our fellow citizens of the South. It is a fearful experiment for our republican form of government, but still more fearful, perhaps, for the existence of the black race in the Southern States, in considerable numbers, for any great length of time. Brought forcibly, by temporary and accidental power, into antagonism with the white race, and placed over the latter, the result cannot be such as the Radicals predict. Under such circumstances, one of the races must yield to the other and disappear, in the main, from that section of the country; and when the Radicals tell the colored men that the whites will go under and finally succumb to negro domination, they are deceiving them and are not their true friends. The superior and more numerous class will as certainly triumph in the end, as that the laws of nature continue to exist, and this attempt to crush out the white race of the South—to follow them victoriously—to disfranchise them—to threaten them with confiscation and other dire evils—suppressing their Legislatures, removing their Governors and Judges, in order to secure negro supremacy over them, must inevitably produce a reaction, and very soon recoil upon the fortunes of the ignorant negroes. The result cannot well be avoided; and we do not doubt that "extermination," following this crazy attempt of the Radicals, will soon be as palpably written upon the foreheads of the colored race at the South, as it ever was upon the red Indian of the North and the West.—Reading Gazette.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.—The following is a list of the times and places at which the Fall Agricultural Fairs are to be held in the several Counties of Eastern Pennsylvania, so far as we have been able to ascertain them:

Inter-State Fair, under direction of East Penna. Agricultural Society, at Norris-town, commencing Sept. 11th.
Berks County Fair, Reading, Oct. 24, 25 and 26th.
Lehigh County Fair, Allentown, Sept. 24th, 25th and 26th.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute, Easton, Sept. 10th to 13th, inclusive.
Northampton County Agricultural Society, Nazareth, Oct. 1st to 4th, inclusive.
Carbon County Fair, Lehigh, Oct. 1st to 4th, inclusive.
Bucks County Fair, Newtown, Sept. 24th, 25th and 26th.
Doylestown Agricultural Society, Doylestown, Oct. 1st to 4th, inclusive.
Schuylkill County Fair, Orwigsburg, Sept. 24th, 25th and 26th.
Chester County Fair, at West Chester, commencing Sept. 25th.
Cumberland County Fair, at Carlisle commencing Oct. 2nd.

The Democracy of the Senatorial district composed of the Counties of Centre, Milford, Juniata, Huntingdon, Blair and Perry, through their delegates at Lewisburg last Friday, nominated S. T. Shugart of Centre and J. M. McIntyre of Perry, as their candidates for State Senators. This is an able ticket, and will bring out the full Democratic strength of that district. The chances for the election of these gentlemen are quite favorable, and strong hopes are entertained of their success. We trust the Democracy of that district will be watchful and active, and leave no honorable means untried for the triumphant victory which an earnest effort betokens the Democratic party all over the State.—Clinton Democrat.

Our farmers are busily engaged preparing their fallow ground for the seed.—The time for sowing wheat is rapidly approaching.

The Mountain Delivered.

At last—"the greatest humbug of modern history"—as he was styled by a not over discreet radical, General U. S. Grant, has defined his political status and been safely delivered of an opinion. We congratulate the General and the country upon the successful parturition, and beg for both father and child the sympathy of a discriminating public.

In another column we print in full the correspondence between the President and Grant relative to the removal of Sheridan, which resulted in the delivering of the General's opinion, adverse to the removal of the New Orleans satrap, and culminated in the most pithy, pointed and sensible reply of President Johnson. We rejoice that the climacteric of bullying the Executive has been reached, and that even now, late as it is, the President has exhibited sufficient manhood-pluck, to take the bull by the horns and be Commander-in-Chief, Grant and the Rump to the contrary, notwithstanding. While we confess our gratification at the prompt manner in which the chief-magistrate has met and decided the issue thus presented, we are none the less pleased that it has been the means of definitely locating and defining the political whereabouts of Grant. Not that individually, we have ever had a doubt upon this question, or cared, to the extent of a starved pig, what his opinions were; but, for the satisfaction of a few "manufacturers of public sentiment," who have been "laying pipe" for his nomination to the Presidency, by the National Democratic Convention, next year. We incline to the opinion that the 17th of August letter, has settled that question, as well as Grant, beyond even an attempt at resurrection. The conclusion of New York politicians, backed by The World newspaper, who for weeks have been persistently and insidiously endeavoring to thwart the wishes of the masses of the Democracy, by foisting a hitherto political non-entity upon them, have had, as The Democrat predicted a month ago, their labor for their pains. Just what General Grant expected to accomplish by his singular defence of Sheridan, it is impossible to clearly determine. It may be possible that he really desires to be a candidate for Presidential honors, and fearful of offending little Phil, takes this method of conciliating him and his friends. On the other hand, it may be simply a fear of results—a dread of the power of the revolutionary mob, misnamed Congress, which makes the hero of the Wilderness "urge, earnestly urge," &c., the rescinding of the order removing the man from New Orleans. In addition to these somewhat plausible conjectures, as to his action in the premises, we do not forget the Hon. member from the 2d Illinois district, Mr. Washburne, who has been health seeking in Europe, has returned home in the very nick of time. This individual's boast for some years, has been that he made Grant, and as he comes home, so says the despatch, brim full of impachment, it must necessarily be expected that his protégé Grant will obey orders. Having exhibited him throughout the West in much the same manner that Cumming or De Chait would an immense lion or gorilla, it is not unlikely that his appearance last week in Washington, had something to do with the earnest plea of the Commander-in-Chief, in favor of Sheridan. Be the cause what it may, Gen. Grant is politically disposed of, and out of the ring. The radicals have managed to create sufficient prejudice against him to prevent his being the nominee of their convention, while we think that the twaddle contained in the annexed paragraph, will effectually cure Democrats of any "hankering" after him:

"General Sheridan has reformed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unconquered element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them."

The text of the above has proved too much for even The World, and we are gratified to see it, promptly repudiate Grant and square itself for the issue.

The President is evidently of the opinion that forbearance with him has ceased to be a cardinal virtue. If he will only act commensurate with the manner in which he talks, his administration, thus far, only a reproach, may end in a blaze of glory. If, as it is rumored, Grant refuses to execute the orders removing Sheridan and Sickles, let him order the bellicose individual under arrest, and place at the head of the army a General instead of a half-fledged politician. Of course, Congress upon reassembling will impeach him, and for this let the President be prepared. Let him see to it that the national forts and armories are in charge of the right officers, and then do as he should long since have done, declare the rump revolutionary mob, conspiring against the peace and dignity of the country; arrest every radical member for treasonable practices and send them, until they can be tried, to the case-mates of Fort LaFayette. Then issue a proclamation of general amnesty to the South, invite them to send their Senators and representatives to congress; dissolve the military departments, declare the war ended and the Union restored.—Should this programme not prove acceptable to the Jacobins, let them, if they dare, appeal to the bayonet and cannon. We incline to the opinion, that under the circumstances, then existing, they could speedily be accommodated.—Clinton Democrat.

An exchange puts this question: If the Radicals had any idea that they could not control the negro vote, how many of them, do you suppose, would vote for black surface? Not a corporal's guard in this or in any other State. So far from voting for negro suffrage, they would, in that case, upon Congress to disfranchise the blacks in such States as might allow them to vote, on the ground of their manifest unfitness to exercise the right of suffrage.

A Maine judge has decided that hop beer is not intoxicating. But beer drinkers are nearly intoxicated with delight at the decision.

Hon. John W. Maynard, President Judge of the Northampton Judicial District, announces his intention of retiring from the bench at the end of the present year. He has been on the bench in that district for the past five years, and his withdrawal will be generally regretted by the people thereof. He intends to remove to Williamsport, his former place of residence.—Reading Gazette.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named John Becker, was found dead in bed at his residence in Winfield, Union county, on Saturday morning last. He was at work the day previous, but on coming home in the evening complained of not being well, and went to bed without eating supper. Towards morning his wife, upon looking after him, found that life was extinct.—Sunbury Democrat.

VOTERS! FEEL IN YOUR POCKETS!—We are taxed about one hundred and fifty millions a year, in order to pay interest on the war debt! If this interest were to be paid in greenbacks—which we have to take as money—we would be free of this tax! If we have to take greenbacks in place of gold, why should not the Bondholders take the same! Why does not the Government print off some more greenbacks, and pay bondholders, in place of taxing the people?

The potato crop everywhere given unmistakable evidence of failure through the rot. In some sections the rot is very severe, and farmers have abandoned the idea of gathering them; others are loading them away from their premises. Late planted potatoes will probably escape the disastrous effects of the present rot.—Sunbury Democrat.

"THEIR NAMES IS LEGION," may be applied to the innumerable diseases to which the skin is subject. It would be well for those who are afflicted with apparently incurable eczema, old sores, erysipelas and eruptions, to use Grace's Celebrated Salve, which cures, in a very short time, cuts, burns, scalds, flesh wounds, &c.

Stanton has gone to hide himself in the White Mountains. We do not see how he could possibly do a better thing for himself or his country just now, than to go up on one of their highest crags and jump off. The Mongrel papers are now all praising him, and there is no telling what they may be doing six months from now. It is evidently now a good time for Stanton to die, as he will be sure of a great many first-class obituaries.

A new Fenian Congress, under the auspices of the Stephens and O'Mahoney branch of the organization, commenced its session in New York, on Wednesday, Mr. O'Connor, of Boston, in the chair, and about two hundred delegates from the different circles in attendance.

The cholera is reported to be raging malignantly at Shawneetown, Illinois, on the Ohio river. Twenty deaths had already occurred. Disease had also broken out among the Seminole Indians in Kansas.

Mexico is a bad place for women. The wife of Miranzen is insane; the wife of Miranzen is stricken beyond hope of recovery, and the Princess Salm-Salm is in jail.

A Printer in Cincinnati has been through the mill. Within the last ten years he has been a soldier, a school teacher, a bar-keeper, an attaché of a circus, a negro dancer, a confectioner, and now is—judge not too harshly—an editor.

Mr. and Mrs. Streeter, of Jackson, Michigan, have a child twelve days old weighing only one and a half pounds, alive and healthy. A common finger ring could be slipped with ease over its arms to the shoulders.

A fire in Shamokin, Northumberland county, on Monday evening last, destroyed several shops and stores. The loss is about \$5,000, part of which is covered by insurance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!!!
CLOTH EXCHANGED FOR WOOL.
The undersigned will pay the highest market price for change for cloth of all kinds, and without delay. Write to the Mount Pleasant Mills, at Monticello, Pa.
J. E. SANBORN.
Sept. 4, 1867.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class
BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE,
at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods and at cheap prices:
Men's hat boots, fine, men's kip, double sole, boys' child's boots, men's glove kid Congress, &c. Men's glove kid Congress, &c. Men's women's boots, and misses' glove kid lasting gaiters. Women's glove kid, very fine. Women's kid put misses' glove kid, very fine. Women's and calf shoes, buttoned, Women's men's and child's slippers. Men's women's, misses' and child's slippers. He also keeps a great variety of
HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS
of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and credit.
Remember the attraction is in our goods. Don't be alarmed at the cry of high prices, but call and see for yourselves. Respectfully,
H. C. HOWER.
Sept. 4, 1867.

A NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

FOR

THE HARDWARE TRADE

OF COLUMBIA COUNTY,

AT THE NEW STORE OF

C. W. SNYDER,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

consisting of every article found in a first-class Hardware Store, among which are the following:
IRON, NAILS AND SPINDS.
WAGON SPRINGS AND AXLES.
PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.
GRAIN AND GRASS BYTTES, AND SYTHE SVATHS, GRASS CRADLES, RAKES, &c., &c.
KIRBY'S COMBINED
RAPER & MOWER,
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED
PATENT BAG-HOLDER,
AND THE IMPROVED
CHERRY SEEDER.
ALSO,
LINDBERGER'S OIL POLISH at Wholesale and Retail.
GIVE HIM A CALL,
Bloomsburg, June 19, 1867.

PAXTON & HARMON,

RUPERT PA.
MANUFACTURERS AGENTS
FOR SALE OF SAUGH & BONS

RAW BONE
Super Phosphate of Lime,
AT
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,
WILL GIVE 40 PER CENT.
INCREASE OF CROPS.

Rupert, August 7, 1867.—2m.

"BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI"

A Complete History of the New States and Territories, from the Great River to the Great Ocean.

BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON.

OVER 20,000 COPIES SOLD IN 1 MONTH.

Tells and Advertisements on Frontier, Mountains and the Pacific Coast. With over 200 Descriptive and Topographical Views of the Country. Price, 10 Cents. The People and Characteristics of the New States and Territories. To prospective emigrants and settlers in the "Far West" this History of that vast and fertile region will prove an invaluable acquisition, supplying them with a most long list of a full authentic and reliable mode of climate, soil, products, means of travel, &c., &c.
AGENTS WANTED.—Send for Circulars and send for a copy of the book. Address: NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 100 North 2nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
August 7, 1867.

MANUEL EVERETT

WITH

HERTZLER & GUION,

IMPORTERS

AND DEALERS IN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

NO. 121 WALNUT STREET,

AND NO. 10 GRANT STREET.

HARRY HERTZLER,
GEO. A. GUION.

August 7, 1867.

SAMUEL M. PRENTISS,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

ORANGEVILLE, PA.

I WILL treat all kinds of diseases that horses are liable to, and will also treat all diseases, on charge, payable in cash or in kind, at my place.
August 7, 1867.

TO FARMERS!

TORRINGTON & HODGKINS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAW BONE

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

SUNBURY, PENN'A.

As the season is at hand, we offer to the farmers our Super Phosphate, which is a fertilizer for Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, &c., &c., and is sold at a low price. It is a permanent improvement of all kinds of soil, (not excepting any.) It does not act as a simple stimulant, for one crop only, but is lasting in its effects, which can be proved by the farmers of Chester and adjoining counties. Of this State; also the adjacent counties of Delaware and Maryland, who have used our manure for the last 7 years. For Wheat, 300 lbs. per acre, drilled or sown broadcast.
For Corn, 150 to 200 lbs. per acre, dropped in hill at the time of planting.
For Potatoes, 100 lbs. per acre, sown broadcast.
For Grass, 200 lbs. per acre, as a top dresser.
This quantity of Raw Bone will produce an increase in the first crop of 10 to 15 bushels per acre. Give it a trial! We know that the result will be satisfactory.
Sold in bags of 50 pounds each at \$7 per thousand, pounds at our New Manufacturing, East and Market Streets, also prompt shipping orders. Write to P. & E. L. B. N. C. and S. V. R. House, J. K. EVER, Agent Bloomsburg, REED & Co., Agent, Danville.
J. K. TORRINGTON,
ED. HODGKINS,
Bloomsburg, July 31, 1867.—2m.

WASHING MACHINE.

It is generally conceded that the best is always the cheapest; and that being the case great pleasure is taken in introducing to the public

DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER

which is rapidly becoming popular and with this Machine the hard work of washing is so simplified as to be comfortable and pleasant task. The clothes are placed in hot water, and shut in. While thus immersed, and the steam confined, the Machine is operated as seen above. Thus the work is speedily, clearly and easily done. Just as you are ready to put on your clothes, which, when a great saving in the case under the old fashioned rubbing process. Write to

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

the whole labor of washing is but a pleasant pastime compared with the former mode of wringing. AND TAKING IN THE WRINGER. A. C. DOTY is dissolved by the HOF. BUTTS that little compression is necessary to expel it. No fault in the County should be without.

DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER

and the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

The prices of these Machines range as follows:

Family size Washer, \$15 00
Hotel size, \$25 00
Family size, No. 2 Wringer, \$10 00
Hotel size, \$20 00
Sold by
March 27, 1867.—1y.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST,

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